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1918

Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
1-1/2 h.p. and 2-1/2 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
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No. 17,305.

三月七日一千九百零八年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918.

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PRICE 80c. Per Month.

THORNE'S

OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
TEL. 618.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 2 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VICTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,387.

Authorized Capital £20,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,457,200
II—Fire Funds... 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds... 17,567,590
Banking Fund Account... 128,230

£23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch... £2,381,450
Life and Annuity Branches... 2,141,583
Revenue Marine Department... 337,229
Other Receipts... 476,940
£5,339,225

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the times stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradores order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.

Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).

From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. & S. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.
REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep or touch not the Fyrian Spring;
There shallow draught intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.

Splits 60

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal business houses for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.

For further particulars apply—

W. BARKER,
Manager.

Telephone No. 197.

Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

Telephone Address "CARLTON."

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District.

Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.

Monthly and Annual Rates on application to the Proprietors.

Launches Meet Passenger Boats.

Telephone Address "CARLTON."

Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY

—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

AGENTS—

BUTTERFIELD & SWEE

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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.PROPRIETORS
"KWA-WAN" Coal Storage.Codes used:
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 6th Editions.
A. I. Telegraphic Code.Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,
the 18th July, 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street,AN ASORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.Comprising:-
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and
Bed Quilts. Single and Double Plain and
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White
atin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen
Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath
Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).Terms:-Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918.

582

AUCTIONS.

THE DOOM OF THE
KIMONO.EXTRAVAGANT, UNHEALTHY, AND
IMMODEST.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, on Lot of CROWN LAND at Charlotte Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Sale.	No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Acres.	Annual Rent per Acre.	Annual Rent per Acre.
			S.	E.	N.	W.			
1.	1000.	West of Island Lot Charlotte Road.	As per site plan.	27.00	106.15	106.15			

579

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

STEAMER—Chinese Flag—Steel built. Carpets and Pillows, in good condition—Capacity of carrying 500 passengers and 50 tons cargo. Speed eleven knots. Price \$300,000 H.K. currency, prompt delivery.

Full particulars on application.
Address WING HING HING,
C. O. "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, June 22, 1918.

544

TO LET

TO LET.

OMMODIOUS and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.

Also in CANTON, HOUSE No. 31, Shamian, British Concession. For rent and further particulars apply to:

DAVID SASSION & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 8, 1918.

582

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE,
No. 53, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, June 1, 1918.

483

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Four-roomed HOUSES in Kowloon. A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. "APETHOLWIN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August next.

Apply to—
HUMPEREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL
CO., LTD.

Alexandra Building.

Hongkong, August 22, 1918.

582

TO LET.

NO. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH"
HOUSES on Shamian, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918.

582

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINCO.)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 20,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOKI, OSAKA, TOKYO and YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, CHIEN, KAO, KABENKE
KEELUNG, MUKING, PEHAN, SHIN-
CHING, TAICHIU, TAIWAN, TAKW.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW,
HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI,
SWATOW.

OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA,
SEMARANG and NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and County Bank, London,
and South-Western Bank, Paris Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the
Commercial centres of Russia, Man-

churia, Indo-China, India, Philippines,
Java, Australia, America and
elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account,
Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits
at rates which will be quoted on
application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

3, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

580

THE PADRE'S WORK.

The war has provided the "padre" with great opportunities, and it is generally admitted that he has used them advantageously. There have been

hardly any failures among the Temporary Chaplains (Fourth Class), serving at home or in the field. Their term of service at the Front has been a veritable "voyage" in the vast ocean of the Divine, and a series of object lessons in human nature which could not have been had in any other way. The truth set forth

in the lines by a fallen soldier poet—

"We who have seen men broken

We know man is divine

has been demonstrated again and again,

and every Chaplain to the Forces when he returns to his former sphere of labour is certain to have a clearer and quicker

sight of the man in himself behind the trappings of circumstances.

"I have been taught," wrote a temporary chaplain after six months in France to one of his former curates, "to worry very little about the way the men talk out here. They always do the right thing, the Christian thing, when the fiery ordeal comes. And how could that be so if they had not trained themselves for the great occasion in the small occasions of ordinary life?" The truth is that the English working man, whose life in peace

time on the average wage was really a long course in self-denial, is a very much finer and stronger type than cultured, well-to-do folk had ever imagined.

"Again, the chaplain has had probably

for the first time to deal with all sorts

and conditions of men. A single battal-

ion of the New Army is apt to be a microcosm of the nation, an assortment of men of all occupations and degrees of education. Such variety breeds versatility

in the maker of souls who is no longer

like the eggman who said he "special-

ized in agricultural labourers."

"Courage of facing religious difficulties

and dealing with them in the common

souls is another outcome of experience

at the Front. As one padre told the writer, as men ask questions, as profound

and perplexing as little children are, is the habit of asking. And though they will forgive a failure to elucidate some simple, subtle point, they will not for-
give any attempt to evade it. The padre has to translate his theology into the

everyday vernacular which is an unac-
tive course of post-graduate study. Finally,

as he has to work with the products of

other schools than his own, he gets a new

training in the training and scope of

tolerance. He will not, of course, aban-

don what he thinks vital points of doc-

trine; but he sees how vast the com-
mon sphere of action is, how little the dif-

ferences denoted by labels count for

in comparison.

"His activities are many. His priestly

functions are essentially those of a coun-

selor; but his other functions are also

numerous. He has to be a teacher, a

physician, a psychologist, a social worker,

an administrator, a diplomat, a negotiator,

an engineer, a psychologist, a teacher, a

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an administrator, a diplomat, a negotiator,

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TELEGRAMS.

U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY.
PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

(THROUGH RUPTURE'S AGENCY.)

NEW YORK, July 4.
Speaking at Washington's Tomb, at Mount Vernon, to-day, President Wilson said:—

"Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and Fellow Citizens:

"I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. This place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when General Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it with the light of the future upon it, and with modern eyes that turned away from the past, which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure."

"It is for this reason that we cannot feel even, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was the place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind, was here given; plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes that world that lies before us and should conceive in a new the purpose that must set men free."

"It is significant—significant of the own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the bosom of humanity, spoke and acted not for a class but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not a single people only but for all mankind. They were thinking not of themselves and of the material interests which centred in the little groups of landowners, merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south thereof, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them."

"They entertained no private purpose; desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men; and we take our cue from them, do we not? We intend what they intended."

A SETTLEMENT ONCE FOR ALL.

"We here, in America, believe our participation in this present war to be only the frugality of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this: that it is our inestimable privilege to convert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw to-day. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look upon our task that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment, and this is an appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in our action, the faith and purpose with which we act."

"This then is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy.

"On the one hand stand the people of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged but many others also who suffer under mastery but 'calm' act, peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia are still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless.

"Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand isolated and friendless, a group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own, by means of which none can profit but themselves and whose people are fuel in their hands, governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereigns, lands, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own."

THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE.

"The past and present are in deadly grapple, and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them. There can be no compromise; no half-way decision would be tolerable, no half-way decision is conceivable."

"These are the ends for which the Associated Peoples of the World are fighting and which must be conceded to them before there can be peace."

"Firstly, the destruction of every arbitrary power, anywhere, that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world, or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence."

"Second, the settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or

political relationship upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

"Thirdly, the consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honour and respect for the common laws of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of mutual respect for right."

"Fourth, the establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of the Free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be decided."

THE REIGN OF LAW.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence: What we seek is the region of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity; they can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity."

"I can fancy that the air of these places carries the accents of such principles with peculiar distinctness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has long since seen to have been in the direction of its own people as well as the people of the United States, and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great states of the world itself. The blinded rulers of Prussia have aroused forces they knew little of; forces which once roused can never be crushed to earth again, for they have at their heart the inspiration and purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph."

STRIKERS IN ARGENTINE.

A BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 11.

The Times Correspondent at Buenos Aires says that strikers at Villa Constitucion attacked and wounded the British Vice-Consul and took him forcibly to the strikers' headquarters, where he was mishandled.

The British Minister has protested.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 11.

The Silver Market is steady.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY.

Bishop Walden writes:—Some years ago, when I was travelling through Japan, I was invited by a high educational authority in Tokyo to deliver a lecture upon the English Public Schools. I could see that he was deeply interested in that finished product as he conceived it, of the Public Schools, an English gentleman. I said to him in conversation that I thought the Public Schools were, upon the whole, more successful in forming the characters than in training the intellects of their pupils. He looked me in the face, and quietly replied, "I think we can take care of the intellect, perhaps you will be so good as to lecture on the character." If my estimate of the Public Schools in relation to that was justified some years ago, I have received ample and more than ample confirmation in British history than the spirit of those young Englishmen, all on nearly all, Public School men, who have flung away the prospect of wealth, ease, pleasure, and dissipation at home, and have laid down their lives over all the far-flung battle line" for the nation and the Empire.

"PRECIOUS METAL."

The expression "precious metal" has been commonly used to imply a reference to either gold or silver, or in the weekly circular. To-day the range is wider, for several other metals have acquired commercial values far exceeding those of gold and silver. It is reported, for instance, that the United States Government has just commanded the stocks of platinum, palladium and iridium in that country, and has fixed the respective prices at the dollar equivalent, £21, £27 and £39 per troy ounce. On the other hand, the price for platinum is twenty-fold, and for palladium ten-fold, and for iridium thirty-fold, that which once obtained. These high quotations, however, seem insignificant beside that for radium, which at £18 per milligramme, works out at £200,000 per troy ounce.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring heading to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is not what is name implies. There is no blushing about it. It is a simple sale, all chemists and druggists respond.

SERVANT SOLUTION.
THE OLD CONDITIONS OF CLASS DIFFERENCE.

TRADE OPENING IN DUTCH BORNEO.

A MILLIONAIRE BURGLAR.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

The nation, Mary Jane is going to the Board of Trade some details of a possible market in Dutch Borneo. He says there being in stone workers in South Borneo, all buildings are made of wood. Carpenters are therefore plentiful and their handicraft is one of the finest. They are very skillful. They are always "saving wood" and using up tools. Good tools do not last long with them, because of their methods of grinding and sharpening operations, which are frequently necessary owing to the fact that they work upon hard woods. These carpenters, however, can appreciate tools which will not lose edge so easily. They are very impressed by the fact that the tools made in Sheffield are superior in the necessary qualities, but these tools are rare, not being taken, and demanded that the house be immediately vacated. Mr. Kawadzu, however, had paid rent for six months in advance, and naturally refused the demand.

At midnight, Mr. Moroto, who was quite a well-known multi-millionaire living at Kujawa, Ise province, is reported to have been arrested and sent to prison to await trial on a charge of house-breaking.

It appears that in May last Mr. Kawadzu, Shinkesaburo, a wealthy man living at Hikiko-sho, Nagoya, rented a villa to Tominichi, a rich man, and that the Malay man with his wife and child were staying there.

The Malay man was suffering from consumption, and the wife was invalid. The invalid was taken thither from Nagoya.

Behind the house occupied is the villa of Mr. Moroto Soita, a well-known multi-millionaire, who was greatly annoyed at the arrival of the Malay man.

The Malay man was accompanied by four of his servants, who, it is alleged, made a raid upon the house, destroying the fence and shutter. Whether or not owing to the incident, the condition of the invalid became rapidly worse, and he died a few days later.

Information being given to the police of the midnight raid, Mr. Moroto and his servants were immediately taken to the police station, and were subsequently handed to the Procurators.

It is stated that Mr. Moroto, whose wealth is inherited from his father (who began life as a ragsman and died a multi-millionaire) and was an intimate friend of Matsukata Okuma, had been generally popular in the district, with his arrogant conduct generally.

He was released on bail by the Procurator's Office, and immediately went to Tokyo in the hope of being able to get his political friends to use their influence in his favour, but without success. He then tried to obtain a passport for a trip abroad, but his application was rejected.

In the meantime the Procurators continued their investigations, and on the 28th instant both Mr. Moroto and his servants were placed under arrest on a charge of house-breaking, and sent to prison pending examination by the Preliminary Court.—Japan Chronicle.

A QUOTATION OF TIME.

It is no use grabbing the scheme; it is better to discuss it before conditions grow still more difficult. We have to recognise that mistress and maid may be an out-work relation, and that the household may have to compete with the factory and the shop, and therefore to offer similar better terms. Leaving aside sentimental points, such a personal attachment, the main factor is that of cost. To-day the cost of a servant works out roughly thus:—Wage (average, all grades) £30. Food, £10. washing and extras £1. value of clothing, say £9. 2s. Under the proposed scheme, the eight-hour servant (7 a.m. to 7 p.m., or 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.) would probably be given two meals, equal to £2. per annum. The balance of £8. 2s. say £2. a week, would have to be paid her. But this would leave her £30 wages almost clear, which no other worker attains: this is a maximum price. In a notice I think the charge would work out nearer £20 for half-feeding, £9. 2s. for hotel-feeding, £3 for extras, say £6. 4s. for clothing and details, total £40. 4s., say £16. 16s. a week. That is the bare cost of living, including half the cost of food, and in practice the wage would be fixed by the demand between the maximum, £25, and the minimum, £15.

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MESSAGE FROM BOTTOM OF SEA.

TERRILLING STORY OF MINHAP TO SUBMARINE.

The rescue of the crew of a submarine from the bottom of the sea is the subject of a thrilling tale told in the London Gazette by the announcement of the posthumous award of the Albert Medal in gold, to Commander Francis H. H. Goodhart, R.N.

"Owing to an accident, the submarine became fast on the bottom in 38 feet of water, parts of the vessel becoming flooded. After several hours the only prospect of saving those remaining on board appeared to be for someone to escape from the submarine-in-order-to-be-rescued measure with the rescuers, who were by this time present on the surface.

"Commander Goodhart, after consultation with the commanding officer, volunteered to make the attempt. After placing in his belt a tin cylinder with instructions for the rescuers, he went into the conning tower with the commanding officer. The conning tower was flooded up to their waists, and the high-pressure air was turned on; the clips of the conning tower were knocked off and the conning tower lid was soon wide open.

"Commander Goodhart then stood up in the dark, took a deep breath, and made his escape but unfortunately was blown by the pressure of air against part of the superstructure, and was killed by the force of the blow.

"The commanding officer whose intention it had been to return inside the submarine after Commander Goodhart's escape, was involuntarily forced to the surface by the air pressure, and it was thus rendered possible for the plans for rescuing those still inside the submarine to be carried out.

"Commander Goodhart displayed extreme and heroic daring in attempting to escape from the submarine in order to save the lives of those remaining on board, and thoroughly realised the forlorn nature of his act. His last remark to the commanding officer was: 'If I don't get up, the tin cylinder will.'

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SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918.

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Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
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Yokohama *Imabari Maru, 12,500 tons MON, 22nd July, 11 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe & *Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT, 20th July, 11 a.m.

Yokohama *Tango Maru, 13,500 tons SAT, 17th Aug. 11 a.m.

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Melbourne via Manilla Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

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Next sailing from Hongkong:

* Katori Maru, FRIDAY, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

* Suwa Maru, WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound

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SKELTON OF THE KAISER.

A. WEIRD BOLSHEVIK
CELEBRATION.

Mr. Robert Birkmyre writes to the "Daily Express" from Petrograd on May 13:

The Bolsheviks celebrated yesterday

was oriented with the plot for the murder of the notorious Rasputin, but was banked by Count Stürmer, the villain of Russia. Hitler, was reported to be on his way to Moscow from America, where he is said to have met with tremendous social and financial success, which extended even to his being "filmed" in New York! The Bolsheviks will probably make him a new national hero.

FLIGHT FROM TAXATION.
GERMAN PRECAUTIONS.

Much the most remarkable feature of

the new German "Budget" is the "Bill for the Prevention of Flight from Taxation." The following passage is quoted from the explanatory statement appended to the Bill:

The war leads inevitably to increases of taxation of the most various kinds. In Germany, as in other belligerent countries, it will be impossible to avoid further direct taxation, apart from the building up of the system of indirect taxation. Attempts to escape from such increased burdens by residence abroad will all the more certainly be made after the war, because the States which remain neutral will probably have to reckon upon considerably smaller increases of taxation.

Apart from the migration of persons

liable to taxation, the emigration of capital demands the most serious consideration.

We shall have to consider carefully to what extent and in what manner foreign property that is in German hands

can be rendered more liable than has hitherto been the case to German taxation.

We shall also have to consider further measures to prevent evasion of taxation.

A general settlement of the question is not possible at present, and the protection of our fiscal interests will depend upon the development of the particular taxes."

The Bill provides that all German subjects

and all former German subjects

who have been naturalized in foreign countries since August 1, 1914, shall be liable to "personal" taxation in Germany for a period of five years from the end of the year in which war was with all Great Powers is ended. It is explicitly

stated that this provision applies to State

taxation as well as to Imperial taxation, and that the States shall collect on behalf of the municipalities and schools

an amount equivalent to the amount of the State taxes.

Before any taxpayer gives up a permanent residence in Germany he must provide security to the amount of 20 per cent. of his capital or property. He must give notice, and provide a full statement of his means, not less than one month before his proposed to leave the country, and he must add to his financial statement any sums which he has invested abroad since August 1, 1914, and any sums which he has applied during the same period to the purchase of precious metals, precious stones, or any objects of art, adornment, or luxury. If attempts are made to evade taxation by gifts or similar methods, the recipients will become liable for the unpaid taxes. Passports will be withheld in all cases when there is reason to suppose that an attempt is being made to evade taxation.

The whole celebration seemed like the sad swan song of the Russian revolution.

Among the various projects formed for

the celebrations in Moscow was the whole-

sale removal of all the monuments and

memorials erected to the memory of

monarchs and heroes of the times of the

Tsars. The Skobeloff monument was to

share the same fate, but the proposal to

lay violent hands on this memorial to

the great national hero evoked vehement

protests, especially on the part of the

Cavaliers of the Cross of St. George.

VEILED STATUE.

The monument, apart from its artistic

value, is of historical significance, since

Skobeloff throughout his lifetime was the

invaluable enemy of Germany, and the

Bolshevik project for its removal is con-

sidered tactless and inopportune. In the

end, it was decided that the memorial

should not be removed but merely veiled,

a new statue representing the revo-

lution being placed in front of the

pedestal by way of emphasizing the new

order of things.

Among the striking figures of the old

regime who were expected to put in an

appearance was the monk Ilidov, who

was to be the monk Ilidov, who

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

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No. 971 Spec. A. E. Godfrey, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign to join H. M. Regular Forces dated 8.7.18.

ARMOURY.

No. 569 Pte. G. C. Buchanan is appointed Lance Corporal, dated 11.7.18.

TRANSPORT.

No. 479 Corporal J. A. Lyon is transferred from No. 7 to No. 8 Platoon, No. 2 Section.

LEAVES.

No. 471 Sergeant A. G. Graham, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18.

No. 755 Pte. T. Barton and No. 770 Pte. J. A. Morgan are granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18.

Pte. J. G. Clark, "B" Company, is granted 2 months' leave on Medical Grounds from 13.7.18.

Pte. D. Mc Murray, "B" Company, is granted 14 months' leave, on urgent business, from 10.7.18.

For free sample, send 2s postcard to Newbury, 42, Cheltenham, or London, Sold everywhere.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

MONDAY, 16th July:—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

TUESDAY, 17th July:—8.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

THURSDAY, 19th July:—8.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 20th July:—7.30 p.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.

7.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

MANNING NIGHTLY.

15th to 16th July:—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 8.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers Captain Russell, Lieutenant, Captain James, Stonecutters 2nd Lieutenant.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.O.S. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. On Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/2) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants. Lieutenant Parsons, R.E. and Sergeant Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays under Staff Sergeant Parsons, R.E. and Sergeant Williams, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 15th to 21st July, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalions by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

MONDAY, 15th July:—6.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 19th July:—6.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T. E. T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"B" Company.

TUESDAY, 16th July:—5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Cricket Club, Instructions in T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

6.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters, Instruction in T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

6.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground.

Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by boat to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

6.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Kowloon Dock, Instruction in T. E. T.

THURSDAY, 18th July:—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander), at Headquarters T. E. T.

MACHINERY CUT COMPANY.

MONDAY, 15th July:—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 2 & 3 Gun's only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Drills. Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

TUESDAY, 16th July:—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

Drills, Instructions in T. E. T.

WEDNESDAY, 17th July:—5.10 a.m. Nos. 2 & 4 Guns at Head-Drills as above.

FRIDAY, 19th July:—7.10 a.m. "Beginners" Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

TUESDAY, 16th July:—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 18th July:—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

MOUNTED SECTION.

TUESDAY, 16th July:—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean & Fatigue.

SECURITIES.

MONDAY, 15th July:—5.30 p.m. All recruits who have not yet fired, at Kennedy Head Range.

Drills, Drill order without rifles.

Sergeants, Edmunds and Meads will attend.

FRIDAY, 19th July:—6.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeant Oxberry and Meads. Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieutenant J. E. H. Reid.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 17th July:—6.30 p.m. Swimming, Fall in Blake.

SATURDAY, 20th July:—1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections Fall in.

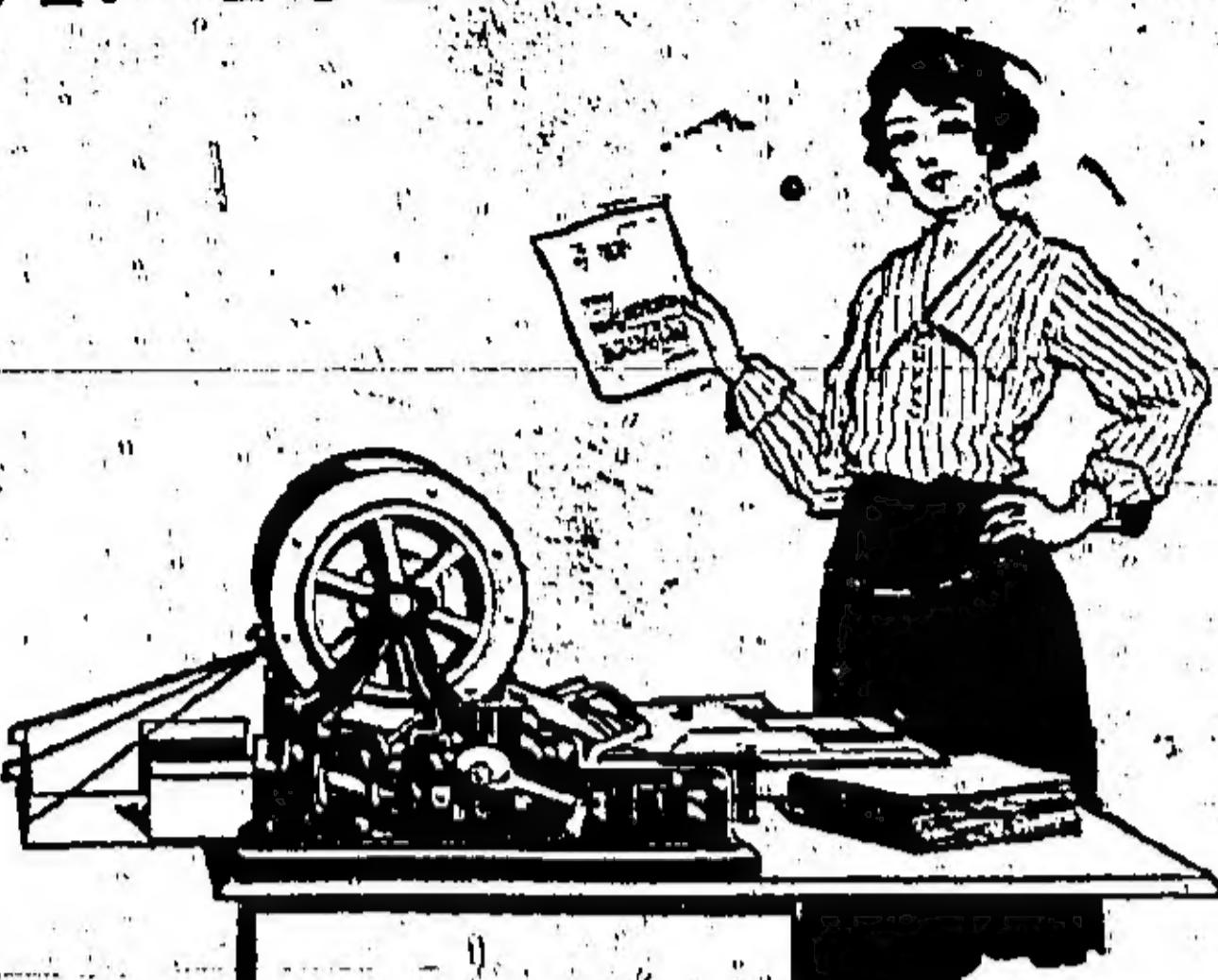
at Headquarters to proceed to Sai-wan.

G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

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MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 13TH JULY, 1918

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILED

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILED close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

DATE	ROUTE
Sunday, 14th	Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez.
	Letters 9.00 A.M.
Sunday, 14th	14th, 9.00 A.M.
Sunday, 14th	14th, 9.00 A.M.
Monday, 15th	15th, 11.00 A.M.
Monday, 15th	15th, 11.00 A.M.
Tuesday, 16th	Registration 9.45 A.M.
Tuesday, 16th	Letters 10.30 A.M.
Wednesday, 17th	Registration 9.45 A.M.
Wednesday, 17th	Letters 10.30 A.M.
Thursday, 18th	8.00 P.M.
Friday, 19th	Registration 8.45 A.M.
Friday, 19th	Letters 9.30 A.M.
Friday, 19th	19th, 11.00 A.M.
Friday, 19th	19th, 1.00 P.M.
Friday, 19th	2.00 P.M.
Friday, 19th	2.00 P.M.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED OUTWARD

FOR	WEEK-DATES	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	
Shatatauk, Shatiau, Shauhakul, Autau, Ping Shan, Santin, Aberdeen, Sai King and Starley	4.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	
Canton and Samshu	7.30 A.M. Registration 5 P.M. Letters 5 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M. 7.15 A.M. 8.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.30 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Samsei	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

FOR	WEEK-DATES	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Macao	7.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.
Canton and Samshu	7.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	Except Saturdays 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 3 a.m. Registration closes at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 13TH JULY, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

DATE	ENDS	BEGINS
July 13th	5.30 a.m.	7.21 p.m.
14th	5.25	7.21
15th	5.37	7.21
16th	5.27	7.21
17th	5.28	7.20
18th	5.38	7.20
19th	5.38	7.20
20th	5.20	7.19
21st	5.29	7.19
22nd	5.40	7.18
23rd	5.40	7.18
24th	5.40	7.18
25th	5.41	7.17
26th	5.41	7.17
27th	5.42	7.16
28th	5.42	7.16
29th	5.43	7.15
30th	5.43</td	